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#### The Duty of Congress.

There is reason to believe that one of the first tasks undertaken by Congress when it comes together in December will be that of affirming, in unmistakable language, the adherence of the United States to the Mon-BOE doctrine.

Beyond doubt, also, the whole diplomatic correspondence connected with the Corinto affair will be called for, that it may be known just what ground the Administration took in that matter, and to what views Mr. BAYARD committed it.

But whether with or without direct and specific reference to that discreditable incident, Congress may be expected to let other nations distinctly understand that the American people to-day stand by that policy of the exclusion of Europe from additional political control in this hemisphere which President MONROE announced more than seventy years ago.

That such a public affirmation of principles is timely can hardly be questioned In recent comments of the British press upon England's controversies with Veneguela and Nicaragua, perhaps nothing is more striking than the assumption that these are affairs in which our country has no right to interfere. As one London paper expressed it, when disputes arise between European powers and small American States, our country has shown "i disposition to interfere in these disputes which is as objectionable as it is uncalledfor; " and it rejoiced that we had " learned a lesson " in the Corinto affair.

That kind of talk wholly ignores MONROE's declaration regarding these little American republics: "We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other ligh than in the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." So long as that doctrine stands, the duties of our country under it are manifest.

Yet what we know is that, in the Corinto affair, one of these small republics was oppressively treated and coerced by Great Britain, and no interference was successfully attempted, if attempted at all, until Nicaraguan territory had been seized and occupied. We know that Venezuela to-day cannot get justice from Great Britain, or resort to arbitration, to determine whether lands which that power has seized and now holds really belong to her.

It is high time that any mistaken impressions produced among European Governments by the conduct of the CLEVELAND Administration should be removed. An emphatic declaration of Congress, proclaiming the unalterable adhesion of America to the principles and the logical consequences of the MONROE doctrine will be the best way to remove them.

## Who Would Not Live in Arid Lands?

The hundredth meridian very nearly bisects the United States as to area; but as to population there are sixteen people east to every one west of it. The special interest of that meridian, however, is that it marks the easterly limit of the enormous region to which the term Arid America i applied, while the western limit is about at the Pacific coast range of mountains.

Of course, there are various degrees of comparative rainlessness throughout this vast region. It is what used to be marked vaguely in the school maps of a generation or two ago as "the Great American Desert." Exploration has put an end to false notions about that supposed Sahara, yet it has also disclosed that a vast proportion of that region is arid, and can be made to yield crops only by artificial irrigation.

In the Century Magazine Mr. W. E. BMYTHE discusses what has been done for the reclamation of Arid America, what can bedone, and what probably will be done. One of the most striking, characteristic, and thoroughly American features of this enterprise, we think, is the enthusiasm and satisfaction with which it is undertaken. The central idea of those who are engaged in it, seems to be that aridity is a great blessing. Instead of bemoaning their lot, they seem inclined to be profoundly grateful because Providence has put them in a rainless land. Irrigation, as Mr. SMYTHE observes, means "freedom alike from the dangers of the drought and of the flood," two of the greatest curses of the farmer in the regions afflicted with rains. With a rich soil, ample sunshine, and moisture brought by ditches, it is "actually an improvement upon nature to be able to turn the rain either on or off with equal facility.' In these fortunate conditions lies "the basis of the most certain worldly prosperity and the most scientific agriculture." The enthusiasm of the dwellers in arid regions is further expressed in the saying of one of shem that "irrigation is not a substitute for rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation,

and a mighty poor one." This is the true spirit of conquest, which makes the desert to blossom as the rose. Mr. SMYTHE's view is that irrigation is really an insurance policy upon the harvest. It brings "all the processes of agriculture within the realm of known facts" and makes a failure of crops impossible. It has even "rendered possible the control of the size of vegetables:" and the gain in this respect is illustrated by beet culture:

"It is important to grow sugar beets of about a standard size to get the best results. Moisture is re-quired to give the beet a vigorous growth at the be-ginning; but when it is we'll started, weeks of uninter-rupted sunshine are desirable in order to develop the ocharine qualities. Much sunshine at the time dries up the crop, while much moisture at the wrong time produces a best pleasing to look upon, but unprofitable at the factory."

The Mormons were the first American irrigationists. Utah is at the centre of the arid region, and when BRIGHAM YOUNG led his people to Salt Lake Valley he found that irrigation was "not a drawback, but an advantage of the most important sort." If it increased the labor upon an acre of ground, It increased the yield in quantity and quality. It led to two great elements in Mormon prosperity, the division of land into small holdings, to insure high cultivation by the labor of the occupants, and great diversifi-

cation of farm products. For it appears that, whereas "natural conditions, even where there is the most abundant and welldistributed rainfall, are often favorable to the production of only a few crops," nearly everything produced in the temperate zone may be got from a farm that is founded on aridity and favored by irrigation :

"A study of the ordinary bill of fare, even at the best hotels, will reveal the fact that nearly every ftem except coffee, tea, sugar, and the spices, can be systematically produced on the small trrigated farm The time is coming when the irrigated region will not import sugar, for it will be produced in every State of the arid West, as it is already in three of them."

It is certainly true that one of the most striking results of the civilization of Utah was that of self-sufficiency in producing the necessaries of life. While many articles had to be brought from Eastern stores and shops, there was yet a good degree of independence of external supplies. "The Utah man wears Utah clothes made in Utah factories, from wool sheared from the backs of Utah sheep, with the same pride that a New York man wears a London hat and a New York woman a Paris gown." It is estimated that the cost of making irrigation canals and ditches, at an average annual rate of \$37.50 per farm in Utah, has been \$15,000,000, and the cost of irrigating 10,000 farms and gardens at \$24 each per year has been \$9,600,000. Other figures are said to show that "the average gross income of a Mormon farmer for a period of over forty years has been \$1,357.25, or \$482.25 above his living expenses." That s an astonishing showing, and Mr. SMYTHE infers that a man who invests \$1,000 in purchasing and developing a small irrigated farm, "enjoys exactly the same living and hope of a competence as the man who invests \$50,000 in Government bonds."

The Mormons taught their successors in irrigation the value of little communities engaged in cultivating small farms. The union of neighbors in irrigation projects brings them together for education, social enjoyment, and public enterprises. BRIG-HAM YOUNG also had the shrewdness to prevent monopoly in the control of the water supply, companies being formed and stock issued usually on the basis of actual work in ditching, performed by those who were to share in its benefits.

We get from Mr. SMYTHE some information about the Union Colony at Greeley, Col., "the inspiration of N. C. MEEKER formerly a writer on the staff of the New York Tribune." It appears that the site of the Greeley colony was not well chosen; that the cost of the irrigating canals, estimated at \$20,000, proved to be "more than twenty times as great;" that fruit culture. relied upon as a leading element of support, could not be carried out at that point, and that "the dream of an improved household economy, based on a plan for cooperative bakeries and laundries, also proved illusive. But in spite of these and other drawbacks. Greeley is prosperous. When, in 1893, mines and smelters shut down in Colorado and banks and stores closed their doors, Union Colony, with its water and soil, continued to prosper and be happy:

"Greeley seemed like an oasis of prosperity in desert of despair. The farmers received as the re-ward of the summer's labor more than a million dolars in cash for the single item of potatoes. But this is the chief crop at Greeley, after the necessities of life have been provided for; and the wide reputation and andsome financial returns won for the Greeley poato illustrate the wisdom of a surplus crop of the highest quality. Greeley's civic institutions are like her potatoes. They represent the best standard er potators. They represent available, and are the pride of the people."

The orange colonies of southern California show great triumphs for irrigation. But Mr. SMYTHE says that, while interesting, their story possesses less general value than the experience of Colorado and Utah, because of the favoring, semi-tropical conditions of the region. Its beautiful valleys constitute the private box in the theatre of Arid America," whereas most people must sit "in the parquet and gallery." However, southern California at least shows what irrigation will do under the most favoring circumstances:

"Land assessed at seventy-five cents per acre without water, being useful only for the pasturage of sheep, when brought under irrigation sells in the raw state for \$100 per acre and upward, with an extra price for stage of maturity, it ranges in selling value from \$500 to \$2,000 per acre, and has sometimes paid fifty per cent. Interest per annum on the latter figure. Perhaps the most perfect type of these communities : Riverside."

Arizona, the very type of an arid region, is full of potential fertility. To Mr. SMYTHE, its great wealth seems to consist less in its rich mineral resources than in its water and land. A traveller on the railroad may see only a vast desert, "its soil like ashes, marked with no vegetation save the grim pillar of the cactus and the gnarled branches of the mesquit;" but, if he leaves the main line at Maricopa, a branch road in an hour brings him to a land transformed into verdure and orchards by irrigation, where 'ten acres will bring a higher reward to labor than 100 acres cultivated under the old conditions in the Eastern States."

It will be seen that Mr. SMYTHE is an enthusiast. He rejoices because the region called arid comprises more than 800,000,000 acres, and that more than 500,000,000 is still the property of the Government, "the priceless heritage of the children of America." The great drawback is that an enormous part of this area is too remote from adequate water supply, if otherwise sufficiently capable of reclamation to pay for the labor. But this fact need not discourage those who have already made great conquests in the arid regions, and are still carrying on the work

## Ohio and Indiana.

Col. A. L. CONGER of Ohio, formerly a member of the Republican National Committee, in a little speech the other day before the perpetual convention in the main corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, made the following prediction, as reported by a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dis-Governor McKINLEY will be our Ohio candidate for the Presidency, ex-Governor FORAKER will go to the Senate, and Gen. Asa Bushnell will be nominated this fall to succeed McKinley." The Colonel's prophecy as to the posts of Senator and Governor may be regarded, perhaps, as the expression of his individual preferences. The canvass for Governor is not at present very far advanced; and as Senator BRICE's term does not expire until March, 1897, the fulfilment of FORAKER'S ambition is yet a long way off, with large possibilities intervening. Nevertheless, it is about as certain as anything in the future of politics that the Ohio delegation to the National Republican Convention a year hence will be solid, or practically solid, for McKINLET for President; at least, upon the first ballot.

The Ohio Colonel also ventured the re-

mark that Gen. HARRISON is just as much a candidate as McKINLEY. In this respect, likewise, his perceptions are probably accurate. News that comes straighter than by way of Ohiound the Fifth Avenue Hotel, confirms the impression that Gen. HARRIson's negative passivity as a candidate for the nomination intrembling on the verge of many's one great artistic novel, FRITZ REUTER's

positive activity. His friends in Indianapolis are beginning to call the attention of Republicans everywhere to the circumstance that this year there is no division in the Republican party organization in the State; that the old GRESHAM faction "has marched into the HARRISON camp and thrown down its arms;" and that old campaigners who formerly did not like HARRISON, are now enthusiastic in their allegiance and support. The Hon. JOSEPH KEALING, for example, predicts that the Indiana delegation will be "solid for HARRISON, with no bitter ness to allay."

We can readily believe that there is no longer a GRESHAM faction among the Republicans of Indiana, or among Republicans anywhere; but whether the affections of this once numerous body have been transferred in bulk to Gen. HARRISON, remains to be seen. If that is the case, and the Indiana delegation marches into the Convention solid for HARRISON, in more than a nominal and technical sense, encountering there an equally solid delegation for McKinley from Ohio, the spectacle will be worth seeing. It is always interesting to see two solid bodies, proceeding with considerable velocity from opposite directions come squarely into contact.

What we note particularly, however, is that while the Chio men say that HARRISON is just as much of a candidate as McKINLEY the Indiana men do not put it just that way They say that it will be HARRISON against REED in the Convention; the West against the East, with the Indiana ex-President rep resenting the West.

#### Don Dickinson's Jingo Speech.

The chief article of the Cuckoo creed, a developed by recent international events, is this: Fidelity to the flag is treason to GROVER CLEVELAND.

We give deserved prominence to the remarkable address delivered by the Hon. Don M. DICKINSON to the Loyal Legion at Detroit last Thursday evening. It is a speech worth reading and worth preserving, for it is at the same time a declaration of independence, and the well-considered expression of the views of a Democrat who prefers the inter ests of his own country to those of England or of any other foreign nation. That being Jingoism, DON DICKINSON is not afraid to be called a Jingo.

Two distinguished members of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Cabinet during his first term as President, have now separated themselves utterly and finally from the policy which is the most conspicuous feature of his second Administration. Both have incurred reproach and abuse from the Cuckoo organs of this policy of subservience and sur render. If Clevelandism is Democracy, neither WILLIAM C. WHITNEY nor DON M. DICKINSON is a Democrat. If loyalty to American ideas is Jingolsm, Mr. CLEVE-LAND's former Secretary of the Navy and his former Postmaster-General are with the Jingoes, now and forever. Their emphatic utterances have left no room for doubt as to where they stand.

Mr. CLEVELAND manifested a ludicrous ignorance of the depth and strength of patriotic sentiment in the United States, when he undertook to shelve the American idea as a living issue in American politics. and to confine the attention of the Democratic party to such questions as he might from time to time see fit to put before the people. Any political leader with a vision reaching much beyond the periphery of his own person would have discovered his mistake long ago.

#### Elementary Instruction. "Why have you and other newspapers,"

asks a correspondent, "such an antipathy to direct taxation ?" This ingenuous, if not particularly luminous question seems to merit an answer.

Speaking only for ourselves, we reply that THE SUN has no antipathy to direct taxation. What we object to, is direct taxation laid in defiance of the Constitution of the United States. While that instrument remains in force, we shall regard with antipathy any scheme of direct taxation which

"Surely," continues our inquiring correspondent, "a direct tax must necessarily

be an honest one ?" Not necessarily. A direct tax upon the capital or income of all citizens having more than sixteen children, or more than sixteen hundred thousand dollars, or more than sixteen thousand dollars of annual income, would not be an honest tax. It would single out a comparatively small class of the people of the United States and impose upon them the burdens which belong to all in common. Therefore it would be dishonest. It would be the robbery of the few for the benefit of the many; and that is just as dishonest as the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

## Get Together!

Will our Democratic and Republican friends in the Legislature listen to a few plain words?

By all odds the most important legislation pending at Albany is that concerning what commonly known as the Greater New York. The proposition is that the details of the charter of the proposed greater city shall be settled by a Commission, and that this charter shall then be submitted to the next Legislature for revision and enactment. Objection has been made that the charter as a whole should be passed upon by the voters instead of by the Legislature. With this objection we cannot sympathize. We regard it as entirely impracticable that a document so full of details and intricacies as this charter, comprising probably one hundred printed pages, should be submitted to a popular vote. We might as well submit the city's financial budget to a mass meeting in

the City Hall Park. Whatever views may be entertained on the subject, there surely is some common ground of agreement or compromise which the true friends of New York and Brooklyn can find and stand on, if they will.

By the death of GUSTAV FREYTAG Germany loses her best known man of letters, one whose reputation extended far beyond the fatherland. His comedy "Die Journalisten, written more than forty years ago, is regarded as the best German comedy of the century, while his plays, "Die Valentine" and "Graf Waldemar," still hold the stage in Germany. It is as a novelist, however, that FREYTAG is best known to the Englishspeaking public. "Soil und Haben," in its English form "Debit and Credit," is probably "Soil und Haben," in its the story most widely read in Germany, and it gives an accurate and interesting a count of commercial life in the middle of the century, before Germany had become a great nower and her characteristic home life had changed. It falls short of being a great national novel, for as in every long story written in literary German the interest is not sustained to the end. It is a curious fact that a literature that can count so many artistic short tales should not yet have produced a novel that can be compared, without making allowances, to the best that have been written in English, French, or Italian. Ger-

"Ut mine Stromtid," is written in Plattdeutsch. FREYTAG's other long romance, "Die veriorene Handschrift," "The Lost Manuscript," contains some charming pictures of the home life of the German middle class, and in its day made sensation, being founded on real incidents that had recently occurred at Leipsic.

Though the tendency of his earlier works was held to be revolutionary, FREYTAG was carried away with the rest of Germany by the Prussian uccesses in 1866 and 1870, and his "Pictures of the German Past" and his historical stories, "Die Ahnen," are thoroughly imbued with the new German, and even Prussian, spirit. He was editor of Die Grenzboten and later Im Neuen Reich. He helped the late Duke of SAXE-Conung to write his memoirs, and was made, like GOETHE, an Excellenz, and acquired the right to put a ron before his name. His German style is beautiful and clear to a marked degree, and will preserve to him his high place among the writers of the middle of the nineeenth century.

Ex-President SEELYE of Amherst College, who died at Amherst yesterday, was a noble type of the American scholar. He was eminent philosophy, letters, and politics, but if he iltched his wagon to a star, his feet yet rested firmly on the earth. He possessed, as few men do, the power to theorize and to accomplish with equal sagacity. He was a practical man of affairs, and the history of the most successful period of Amherst is that of his administration He was a Mugwump who cherished no fantastic dreams and did not clutch at the air. Extremely popular among his neighbors, he was elected to Congress on an independent platform in a Republican district; and the wise and same cast of his intellect was well exemplified in his prolonged though unavailing efforts against the establishment of the Electoral Commissi and in behalf of Mr. TILDEN's right to the Presidency. As a teacher he was earnest and profound always, but his crowning perfection was the fine quality which all teachers seek for and so few find, of developing in his pupils powers and graces unknown before even to themselves. For the last nine years Mr. SEELYE lived at Amherst, suffering intensely from the inroads of a fatal disease, and awaiting the end with characteristic poise and calm. Amnerat will hardly seem Amberst to his old pupils without his benignant smile and stately presence and the sound of the deep voice which with unerring certainty, would surely call their names. He taught them how to die as well as low to live, and to the last hour was still a se-

#### rene and unvanquished hero.

The most interesting question about Gorr's proposed journey to Japan is not whether he will travel on free railroad passe violation of law, but whether, when he finds that wonderful temple, two hundred miles from the seacoast, he will not immediately try to grab it and have it for his own.

Under orders from Washington, the At lanta and the Raleigh left Key West last week for Tybee Roads, at Savannah, where, it is said, they are to attend a flower show this week. They are expected to be on hand by to-morrow morning and to remain until Friday.

One use of our cruisers upon which we can safely rely nowadays, is that of their attendance upon festivities in general and perhaps flower shows in particular. It may be bered that last month the Olympia spent several weeks in Santa Barbara attending a floral fair there. And now, too, the New York and Columbia are getting ready to go to the great naval show at Kiel. Meanwhile the squadron in the Gulf is broken up and the contemplated manœuvres are adjourned.

Our ships may not happen to be on hand to look after American interests in a British seiz-ure of Corinto, a royalist outbreak at Honolulu, or a revolution in Samoa, but orders will be in season for a fair or floral show every time.

We have received several communications from Naugatuck, Connecticut. They are all proper and pertinent, and subjoined is a sample "To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: In your editorial paragraph of Saturday about the faithful dog. yo speak of 'the harbor of Naugatuck.' The incident occurred at the Naugatuck Railroad Company's dock at Bridgeport. We are about twenty-five miles in land. In what sense can we be said to have a harbo

Naugatuck's harbor is at its scaport. Bridge port is the Pirmus of Naugatuck.

## QUAY AND WANAMAKER.

Rabbit's Foot and Bear's Pelt Luck PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-One short week ago it was Wanamaker against Quay. The Presi-dency seemed to be within the grasp of Har-Postmaster-General Senatorship from Pennsylvania was regarded as a certainty. To-day the conditions are re-versed. Quay is at the bat, and in a single inning the astute captain has knocked the Wanamaker boom sky high.

Ten days ago the Hon, John Wanamake gave a grand reception to Gov. Hastings. That reception brought nearly 1,000 of the leading politicians from all sections of Pennsylvania to the ex-Postmaster-General's palatial residence in Philadelphia to meet Gov. Hastings. A tenth of them, as members of the Legislature, had the honor of meeting the Governor almost daily.

Previous to that reception, which took place in the evening, Gen. Wanamaker entertained seventeen persons at dinner, including the host. is son, and the Governor. At that dinner were the four anti-Quay State Senators, three of whom have openly and vigorously declared their hostility to Senator Quay. The presence of these four anti-Quay State

Senators, and the absence of any Quay Senator at that dinner, were regarded by the

The presence of these four anti-Quay State Senators, and the absence of any Quay Senator at that dinner, were regarded by the friends of Senator Quay as a proclamation on the part of the Hon. John Wanamaker of open war to capture the Senatorship two years hence; and more particularly so because these four State Senators, having a four years' term to serve, will have a vote for United States Senator in January, 1807.

Just four days after the dinner party, the resolution to investigate the political affairs of Philadelphia under the operations of our new city charter, now eight years old, passed the Senate; and five Republican Senators, the most devoted friends Quay has in the State Senate, were appointed as the committee of investigators under that resolution.

The committee's field of inquiry will be very broad and comprehensive. The Electrical Trust of Philadelphia especially, and the provisions under which it was organized, will form a most interesting and instructive study for Senator Quay's investigators. Then there are papers, documents and agreements, or copies of the same, under which some of our most enterprising citizens united to gain control of certain valuable franchiess, which if disclosed to the public through the operations of the Quay search-light would also make highly interesting midsummer literature.

Ye have three great traction companies in Philadelphia, and one of the largest stockholders in one of these companies is the general manager of the Wanamaker campain for United States Senator. It seems probable that the affairs of one of these traction companies, so far as their relations to the public weifare are concerned, will receive just as careful investigation as those of the Electrical Trust. Senator Quay's annuet, the left hind foot of a seven-year-old rabbit, taken in the full of the moon at midnight by a colored parson in a country grave-yard, is away ahead of the Wanamaker and Thomas holan part of the Senator of the Senator of the Presidential nomination in June, 1806; but the boom

Is Punk Hone In or Out ! From the Cleveland Plain Dealer The Toledo Blade denies that Punk Hone has retired DON DICKINSON, THE AMERICAN. The Pull Text of His Remarkable Speech

From the Detroit Free Prem of May to. Language has been exhausted in the aspire tion of orators and poets justly to praise and honor the sacrifices, the heroism, and the unexampled fighting qualities of the men who marched and rode with Grant, and Thomas, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Custer, and a legion of others of the men of '61-'65 on the one side, and with Lee, and Jackson, and Longstreet, and the Johnstons on the other, and still there are depths of feeling toward you in the breasts of your fellow countrymen remaining unexpressed, and they are beyond expression in words. I will not undertake that line of thought to-night, but will try to outline another, leading a different way.

Can you, old soldiers of the Grand Army, and you, citizen-soldiers of the republic, still hear the bugle call?

Nay, though some of your heads are white. yet we who meet and pass you daily note no dimness of eye or dulness of hearing.

However worn your eyes may be, you note the dag you followed wherever it floats on sea or land; and more, your sight is so unerring and your hearing so alert, as that old bunting unfurls on the winds of heaven, that you would mark the absence of the wonted touch of pride or defiance in any of its folds, and detect the slightest note of deference or humility in the sound of its flapping.

Our country wants no more wars. We trust In the providence of God that the occasion may never come again when a resort to arms may Nevertheless, war is always pos sible, and while we deprecate it, we do not fear it. Whatever may come, however, your tasks in the field are over. But we think of this, that if a conflict with some encroaching nation is ever to come in the future, finding us, as our wars have found us, without a standing army or a trained soldiery, we pray that it may come so early that you and your surviving comrades and our living brethren of the South, the old blue and the old gray, may still be with us for

guidance, for counsel and direction.
Optimists and some doctrinaires tell us that the age of war is forever past. The evidence loes not sustain the proposition. The peoples of the whole world, excepting America only, are either under arms or on a war footing, and the sinister preparations still go on.

In these days more favored trade relations and the opening of new markets for commerce are the imperative and more and more emphatic demands of the dense and denser populations and producers of Europe upon their respective Governments.

Intrigue, and war, and conquest, and massa. ere, and false pretences, and treachery, are means to this end in use by the great competing countries of the Old World in the strife. It is the part of wisdom to consider these things, and in our vigilant guard of our country's welfare it is our patriotic duty to weigh as nothing all nternational after-dinner sentiment and friendly professions in the stilted and stock phrases of

In the present conditions we may indulge in a reciprocity of polite phrasing and post-prandial exuberance, if our alert watchmen will meanime keep an eye on our good friends across the Atlantic, especially when, having appropriated Africa, the islands and even the rocks of the sea, and wherever else force or intrigue may gain a footing, they begin to take an interest. not altogether born of curiosity or of a purely christianizing spirit, in this hemisphere.

I repeat, it is the part of wise men and of wisdom, and not of alarmists and hysteria, to note the changing conditions of the world, to discuss them and to study them in the interests of America and her future. To illustrate, no one can be so innocent, I suppose, as to believe that the sentiment of relationship or friendship of England to the United States would stand in the way of the settled policy of Great Britain anywhere to make Englishmen richer, and her power greater, even at our cost. If any one so believes, he has not read with attention just a little bit of history, only that of one hundred years, only that of fifty years, only that of thirty years, only that of two, only that of one.

For her splendid championship of Englishmen, for her unreserved protection of her sons. whenever and wherever treated with insult, oppression, outrage, or injustice. England commands and receives the admiration of mankind. But an impartial civilization has had no praise for her in her relations with and treatment of

other nations, peoples, and tribes. Let us be just. Her unvarying policy is first, and last, and always, to advance British interests and retain British supremacy, to retain and add to British wealth. Her purposes are material. These ends served, civilization, Christianity, humanity, the general welfare of the race, generosity and all the virtues, may come and receive encouragement and promotion her hands, but never at the expense, never in the way of, and always subordinated to the material policy I have stated. Whoever gets in the way of that is the enemy of England, and will be so treated, whether it be the United States, as a great commercial rival who may be intrigued against and encroached upon, and even crippled in some time of her distress or when off guard, or a tribe of black men in Africa, in the way of her colonization schemes, who may be safely massacred with machine guns, as their spear-men charge the invader with a bravery not excelled by the knightly valor

of any age. The corruption of Continental cabinets, the treatment of Napoleon after his surrender, the acquisition and history of India, the shameful support of the Turk in Europe to this day, the treatment of Greece in her struggle for independence, the cruel massacre of Afghan tribes, the occupation of Egypt, the ruthless slaughter of blacks in Africa, the unspeakable treatment of Ireland, and the chivalry of the mighty toward the weak as exemplified in Venezuela and Nicaragua, are a few of the subjects to be treated of and characterized by the fair historian of the next century, when he shall set down the facts of this one, and record the impartial

judgment of enlightened men upon them But they are subjects worth considering now because we should study well the conditions surrounding our future, and should know something of the character and purposes, and policies of that power, which the telegraph and greyhounds of the sea (with and without guns, ar mored and unarmored) have made our near neighbor. A neighbor who has recently completed on the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, one of the strongest fortresses in the world, and has been careful not to mention it, nor permit it to be described in print.

Against what power of the Old World is this fortification to defend? What fleet is it supposed will rendezvous under its guns, and against what nation is that fleet to be The fortress at Nassau, off the Atlantic seaboard, has been recently strengthened and greatly added to, and yet it served very well during our war to protect the violators of the blockade, and the ships of war that preyed upon our commerce found refuge under its guns. There is a fortification of great strength at Halifax, on our northeast border, recently

added to and greatly strengthened. On our northwestern border, across the narrow strait which separates Vancouver from the State of Washington, immense sums of many have been expended to complete and equipa fort at Esquimault.

I refer to these things only in passing to show something of our environment. These strong places may be for our defence when that allinnes of English-speaking peoples comes, which is a favorite dream of good men, and which is an accoulity sometimes—after dinner. We are friendly powers, and the friendship should be real and lasting. It is not, however, a traditional friendship.

Up to the close of the Mexican war English statesmen spoke of the peace of 1815 with us as a disgrace to their Ministry that made it. It was a matter of lament in their literature that the burning of our Capitol and the arming of the Indians against us was not followed by vigorous prosecution of a war for conquest. At the opening of the Mexican war an alliance

between England and France was courted by Lord Liverpool through negotiations with Guizot, the Minister of Louis Philippe, for the purpose of war upon this country, ostensibly out of sympathy for Mexico. Guizot was willing

and the Citizen-King was willing, but their power was gone, and shortly after they were fugitives from France and the guests of England. Then soon followed the slavery agitation in the world against this country, with England proudly leading as the champion of freedom and humanity, while her literature and he agents fanned the flame of sectionalism and egged on the contest from every vantage ground The peaceful eradication of slavery became impossible, and war came and with it the struggle for national existence, the unexampled sacrifice of life, the bone and sinew of the republic

The sometime champion of the rights of men. the great anti-slavery agitator, humanitarian England, was found on the side of slavery. She intrigued with France and Russia to intervene for the destruction of this nation, and for the perpetuation of slavery. She, more than all other influences combined, encouraged the South at last with false hopes to fight to the last gasp, to the destruction of all her prosperity and wealth.

and of millions of money.

The usual ruthless policy of that nation was maintained, and everything that treachery and intrigue and money could do was done to cripple and ruin the nation that was fast becoming England's leading competitor for the trade of the world, with power and wealth sufficient to protect her interests anywhere on the globe. France was deluded into joining the alliance, and suffered for it, as all English allies have

suffered in modern times. Russia nobly refused, and placed her powerful fleet at the disposal of President Lincoln. This put an end to the proposed open attack upon us, but we we know that throughout the contest our neighbor constantly engaged in

acts of war against us. Is there sufficient reason, then, for us to observe her movements closely? May we not mark this coincidence? Since the beginning of the year the Congress has passed an act, which was signed by the President, expressing the deep interest of the American people in an American canal across the American isthmus, which will be the highway of a mighty commerce between the two oceans.

Simultaneously, we have had the most extraordinary claims and movements of England in Nicaragua. We have, too, the covert suggestion from her Foreign Office that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, long since treated as abrogated at our election, is still in force.

But it seems to me that we should not think of our own hemisphere alone. We are a great nation of producers; we need and must have open markets throughout the world to main. tain and increase our prosperity. We should, indeed, heed the warnings of the fathers, of Washington, of Madison, of Jefferson, and Monroe; but in heeding them we should weigh the consideration that conditions have almost changed the identity of a people of from three o five millions, with sail communication across the water, without telegraph, without steam, without railroads, of small production and little surplus, when it is now a nation of 70,000,000, with all their mighty needs and with their great future, with their intimate and necessary commercial association with every people and tribe of the world, and whose merchants can speak the price of their goods at the Antipodes in ess than two hours' time. Whereas our interests in the early days were largely at home. our material interests to-day depend upon the markets abroad. We have entered the lists in the great contest of live and let live with commercial Europe, and our diplomacy should be alert to secure and protect favors and advantage from all peoples that buy and sell or have a port that our ships can enter.

I think you will agree with me that patriotism and good statesmanship alike applaud the increase of our navy and demand its further increase, demand a large standing army and adequate const defences, so that we may have peace with dignity in these later days and extend and hold the world-wide commerce which we need. We will go on our great course, treating strong nations with frankness and honesty, and weak ones with generosity and fairness, and so we ourselves and our great parent by showing the evolution of an offspring greate and nobler than she, and, with God's help, with fewer faults.

#### GUSTAY FRETTAG. A Tribute to the German Novellat, Play-

wright, and Critic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the death of Gustav Freytag at Wiesbaden on April 30, in his seventy-ninth year, the world of letters has lost a singularly brilliant, useful, and vivid mind, whose character and acquirements. while thoroughly national, were marked none the less by a breadth and versatility that are refreshing signs of a new era among German literary and professional men. The old type of a professor is of course still to be encountered. precise, narrow, amazingly erudite, a pedant rather than a teacher; but Freytag represents a different class, who could write with ease, power, and charm, whose world was not limited to university studies and themes. It is fortunate, indeed, for the development of German

literature as an art that men of Freytag's

ability and diversity have made and are making

their way to the front.

The story of his life can be briefly told; he has narrated it with much grace in his " Memoirs." He was born in Kreuzburg, in Silesia, on July 13, 1816. His family was one of note, his father, a physician, having been elected Mayor in 1809, as some reward for his share in the war of liberation. After entering in 1829 the public school at Oels, he studied at the University of Breslau in 1835, and in 1836 at the University of Berlin, where he devoted himself himself chiefly to German literature under Karl Lachmann. His doctor's thesis in 1838 was on the beginnings of dramatic poetry among the Germans. In 1839 he became privatelocent in Breslau, which had grown ertainly from the Breslau of Lessing but was still quite provincial. In 1844 he resigned his position and took up literature in

but was still quite provincial. In 1844 he resigned his position and took up literature in earnest as a profession. He had written about this time a comedy. "Die Brautfahr." a short tragedy. "Der Gelehrte," and a volume of lyrics, ac., under the title "In Breslau."

Leipsie beckened to him then, now, and apperently at all times, the point of attraction for literary men. In 1846 his play "Die Valentine" was produced there with much success. In 1847 he married in Dresden and wrote his play "Graf Waldemar." Returning to Leipsie in 1848 he joined Julian Schmidt in editing Die Grantsten until 1861, and then again from 1867 to 1870. These were his most fruifful years, and in quiek succession followed "Die Journalisten" (1853), his most popular play; "Soil und Haben" (1853), his most widely read novel: "Die Fabier" (1859), a standard work on the principles of dramatic construction: "Die Verlorene Handschrift" (1864), a novel of singular charm. His "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit" (1851-1862) were a revelation of the possibilities of historical composition, and won for their author enduring fame.

The relation of Freytag 1s German nationality is of much interest. In 1866 he became a member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and in 1870, by special invitation, was guest of the Crown l'fines at his headquarters during part of the Franco-Frussian war. The result of the campagn was soon manifested in his contributions to pramote the idea of nationality. Between 1871 and 1880 appeared his series of novels called "Die Ahnen," describing German life at different epochs. They abound in attring incident and are successful in their characterizations. To the student they are invaluable: but they possess interest as well for the general reader.

Shortly after the war of 1870, Freytag's wife having died, he removed to Wiesbaden were he

reader.
Shortly after the war of 1870, Freytag's wife having died, he removed to Wiesbaden where he remarried in 1879. Since that date he has written 1889 two volumes of essays, and a sketch the Crown Prince (1880). His "Frinneringen aus meliem Leben" appeared in 1887, in the issue in twenty-two volumes of his complete works (Leipsic, 1887-8).

Apart from the literary and historic value of his chief works, his "Bider" and "Die Aimen." Freytag's special merit is he. his chief works, his "Blider" and "Die Aimen," Freytag's special merit is his union of a resolute, asplying patriotism, with a breadth and univer-salism of view that lifts his German national-ism into the heights of the ideal. A. S. Isaacs.

## The Pope's Encyclical.

From the Boston Hearld.

Such a document, bearing the good will of the foremost Bishop in Christendom, and evidently coming from his heart and conscience, is an unusual event. Nothing has happened since the English Reformation in the way of an effort toward the restoration of unity which makes a higher appeal or breaties more from the Boman Catholic Churcia.

Reciprocity. Prom the Galveston Daily Neces.

If one will stick to his finnels all summer they will stick to him. PEOPLE MUST HAGGLE IN ITALY.

One American Wants to Know if Prices Beally Have Any Bottom There VENICE, April 25.-The great sights of Europe are all right, of course, but to the average tourist there are few keener recollections than those of the bargains he has made or the times he has been cheated. If any one thinks himself above the vulgar joys of bargaining, let him come to Italy. Stately dames will pause in the midst of an animated haggle over a price to tell you apologetically that they never were guilty if energy thing before, but that "in Italy you really must." They never spake a truer word, either, One simply must haggle over the price and, thus fortified by a conviction of its mercesity, all sorts and conditions of people abandon them-

selves to an orgy of bargaining. Even the American business man falls victim, although every American wife harms that, as a general thing, her husband would profer being roasted over a slow fire to justing in a day at shopping. He excuses himself on the ground of economy. He says that his wife will not make so good a bargain as he will, and this, in spite of the feminine reputation for "beating down" is quite true. At least, it is after a very short time. At first, the American man jage just what he is asked for everything, from a marble statue down to a box of matches, and he is uniformly cheated. It takes him just along two days to discover the fact, and he at once begins to take an interest in the gentle ant of making bargains.

What puzzles me," said an American the other day as he looked at the exhibit of laces in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, "is to know where

other day as he looked at the exhibit of laces in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, "is to know where to look for their bottom price. There must be some standard among them, but I declare I haven't found it yet. There's the man who shines my boots—on a hand-carved blacking box, too, if you please. First I gave him tea cents, and he took off his hat and bowed. Next I gave him six cents, and he took off his hat to me. The last time I gave him four cents, and he took off his hat to me. The last time I gave him four cents, and he touched his hat. But he blacked my he ta just as well, and I'm wondering if he would do it for two cents if I would waive the formality of any salute whatever.

"Now, here are these laces, and my wife wants some. How much do you suppose the man will come down on the prices he puts on for our edification? Will he do like the man in the Academia San Luca at Rome? I bought several copies of pictures there, and it taught me a few things worth knowing. For instance, for a copy for which he asked 120 francs; I paid 75. That was the second purchase I made, however, and I did better than on the first, when I paid 100 francs for a picture he had put at 150 francs. But the third one was where we had our struggle. He had asked me 1,000 francs, but I was beginning to have some idea of things, so if offered him 500 francs. Welh, he almost fed over in a faint. Oh, no! he couldn't come down a single sou. The price of the pleture was fixed by a Board of Trustees or something of that sont, and that was absolutely the lowest price, I poch-poched all this and said I must have a reduction, so he finally came down another 50 francs. I did go that time, but I want beginning to have some lifes of thim for the courtesy, but toid him it wasn't enough. So! sat there and we talked half an hour or so unanther 50 francs. I thanked him for the courtesy, but toid him it wasn't enough. So! sat there and we talked half an hour or so unanther and on the said that for mysake he would even throw off his commission and come down another of france. I thanked limit for the courtest, but told him it wasn't enough. So I sat there and we talked half an hour or so until he said that for my sake he would even throw off his commission and come down another 10 france. I could have the picture for 800 france. This was growing interesting. I said that he was too slow for me and I guessed we couldn't trade. He agreed to the latter proposition and we exchanged farewells. I went out and he shut the door after me. I wanted the picture pretty badly, and was going down stairs rather slowly meditating on how soon I could gracefully return and take it, when the door opened and my friend, the dealer, appeared. He had just happened to remember a certain circumstance which would enable him to thow off 150 frances at one swoop. Would I take the picture for 650 frances? No, I wouldn't, I confess I was amazed at my own temerity in saying it, but I did. I assured the gentleman that I cared for that picture 500 frances worth and no more, and after a great deal of argument the man threw off another 50 frances because I seemed so anxious to have the painting. It was a mighty temptation, but I had a good deal of curiosity to know just how far he would come, so I told him good-by once more, and again he turned the key in the lock and again I started down the stairs. This time I reached the bottom before I heard the key turn again. I waited. The door opened and the man appeared. He looked desperate.

"If you will take it for 550 frances he said, 'why take it! If not, you can go out and stay out!" took it. He had come down 450 frances on

"I you will take it for 500 francs, he said, why, take it! If not, you can go out and stay out!

"I took it. He had come down 450 francs on the thousand—simost 50 per cent. I have about reached the conclusion that if you offer them, on an average, just hajf what they ask, you will pay a fair price for things. Of course, everything depends on the place. At Home, for instance, every Wednesday there is a famous rag fair in the plazza in front of the Farnese palace. It is a market held by a lot of thetto Jews, who bring together a queer collection of uscless old junk, tawdry new things, and a few really interesting old bits. I wanted to buy some old brocades, so I prowled around among their stalls till I found a piece I wanted. The woman asked me 130 francs, but I wanted to experiment, so I offered her thirty. She looked a whole row of exclamation points at me, folded it up decisively, and I shrugged my shoulders and went off. Later I came across another piece of the same stuff at another stall, and the man, seeing that I was interested, motioned me to wait. In a moment he came back with the identical piece I had seen before, and this time announced the price as 70 francs. Two minutes' bargaining gave it to me before, and this time announced the price as 70 francs. Two minutes' bargaining gave it to me for 40 francs, and I am sure I could have got it

francs. Two minutes' bargaining gave it to me for 40 francs, and I am sure I could have got it for loss.

"All the experience I picked up at Rome, however," with a sigh, "stands me in very little use here at Venice. They won't come down much on their glass and lace, the only things one wants to buy in Venice. They take you around to the factories and show you their stock, and take off their hats to you, no matter how long you stay in town, but when it comes to taking off a little of the price, why, that's different. And yet they can afford to. How much do you suppose they pay their laceworkers? Less than 15 cents a day. They tell me that a family can rent an apartment of three or four rooms for \$5 a year. They do so little hard work that they need very little food, and 15 cents a day is quite an income.

"There's my gondoller, for instance. I hire him by the day—ten hours—for live francs, and of course there are a great many days out of the year when he doesn't carn half of that. Yet he is called by his neighbors 'a rich man.' He owns two houses. But where these gondollers get their money is from the lace and glass factories and the antiquity dealers. They get a franc for every party they bring, no matter whether the visitors buy anything or not. Heo othat is the name of my householding oarsman—has been sieering us into all the factories on the Grand Canal. I think he has made a small fortune out of us. Yes, and I'm afraid he has bankrupted me, for my wife has set her heart on some of this lace. If I only knew their bettom price!" he said, as he sadiy'drew out a cigarette and absent-mindedly bit off the end.

""" '" he spiuttered. "I've given up trying to smoke their werethed cigars, but I haven't got used to these things yet."

# The Dismissal of Mr. Thurston.

To the Euron of the Sun-Sir: We who are posted know whereof we speak when we assert that Minister Thurston was made persona non grata by his manly protests against the "Policy of Infamy," and not by diplomatic indiscretion, as alleged by secretary Gresham. Mr. Thurston enjoys the reputation of being a wise, clear-headed, and honorable man among the people whom he represents. It comes with a had grace from an Administration to charge Mr. Thurston with a "lack of diplomatic discretion." Lillings and upon ber throne; which arrorandly insuited Preside at leads to domain in that he resign in
favor of her dusky Majerty, and which has tried by al
mainer of descriptable diplomary to theart the
wishes of our people and escape the searching investigations of tempers, resoluting accept the situation when
Mr. Timeston are described in a many fashion?
Would it have been the same if the offending Minister
hat been fing and a thin assailor?
HEROMETS, May 11.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

To the Forton of The Sus-Sir: Any one who Willis, must be intensely irritated by the filmsy pretext that was given as the reason for asking for the has the temerity to disagree with them.

Independent of the state of t

## Theodore Roosevelt and the Marquis.

Prom the Chicago Breard,
Roosevelt's rauch away out West adjoins the possessions of the Marquis de Marcs, a person whose the flammability of temper and whose visione or geance are notorious. One time howevelt, ter from the Macquis demanding an explancertain representations that had been made !... matter, as we now recall involving the char-Becarvelt had been inciting discentent and Marquis's employers.

Roosevelt immediately mounted his horse as

over to his neighbor's. He did not hearings in respondence at all; he preferred to a proper kernel of the adar is having a personal of the adar is having a personal of with the deregie.

A mate allow rites a letter of that Kin , miles morthful; as a haddered, "as the constitution what you want

"I am went reit attisfied," and the Margian as biandly as you please. "Your explanation which disturbed which disturbed which disturbed the control of the c wholly incorrect.

We have a dim and twinking supplied to boys will not be able to bluff the new President of me Nork Board of Police Commissioners.